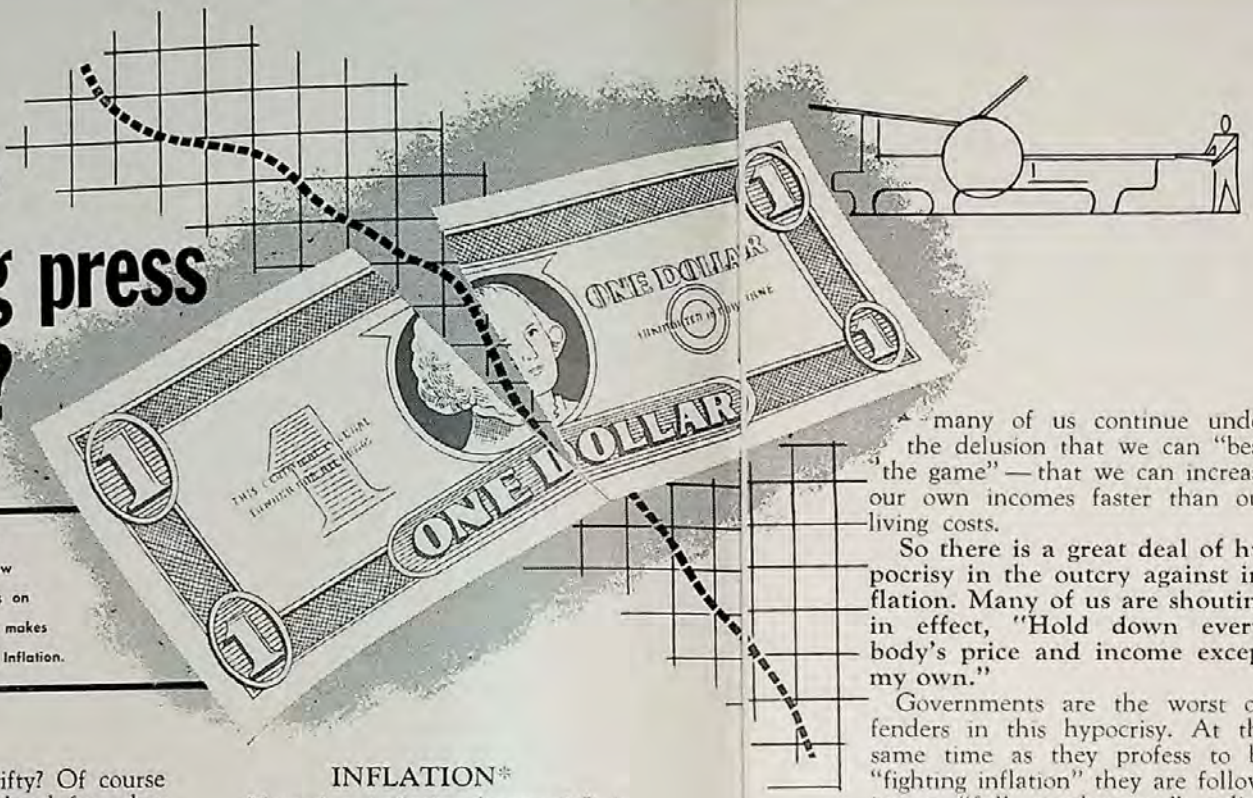
SMELTING CO

VOL. 10 NO. 6 AUGUST, 1952

Harvest Time

what is printing press money?



When enough people get mad enough — they get action. How soon this will happen depends on how soon we understand what makes us mad. Here's a clear picture of Inflation.

Is your family thrifty? Of course it is. Do you work hard for what you have? Yes, Sir, all of your life!

Yet, you have told yourself, you don't seem to do as much with your money as you used to. The dollars total more, income and outgo, but where are the sport shoes you used to buy? The golf you used to play? The once-a-week movies?

The little things—are gone. Don't blame yourself. You're as good as you ever were. Don't blame the company, or industry, or business. They're all in it with you. You can't blame labor or the farmer or even our form of government.

You have a feeling you are living in an artificial world. Like a house of cards that is ready to collapse on you.

Don't read any more of this article if you don't feel this way. You would be wasting your time.

This is no editorial. This is no political lecture. You readers who will stay with it will learn some useful things.

INFLATION*

How does inflation happen? Is it here now? How bad is it? Will it grow worse? Is there a cure? No subject is so much discussed today—or so little understood—as inflation.

Inflation raises everybody's cost of living because, throughout all history, it has depreciated the value of money. It is the increase in the volume of money and bank credit in relation to the volume of goods.

It is harmful. It wipes out the value of past savings. It discourages future thrift. It rewards speculation and gambling at the expense of thrift and work.

Today's question is not *how* we can stop inflation, but do we really *want* to? One of inflation's effects is a redistribution of wealth and income. In its early stages it benefits some groups at the expense of others.

The first groups acquire an interest in maintaining inflation. Too many of us continue under the delusion that we can "beat the game" — that we can increase our own incomes faster than our living costs.

So there is a great deal of hypocrisy in the outcry against inflation. Many of us are shouting in effect, "Hold down everybody's price and income except my own."

Governments are the worst offenders in this hypocrisy. At the same time as they profess to be "fighting inflation" they are following a "full employment" policy. And a writer in the *London Economist* admitted: "Inflation is nine-tenths of *any* full employment policy."

He forgot to add that inflation must always end in a crisis and a slump—perhaps with a public delusion that the cause is not the previous inflation but the inherent defects of "capitalism."

* * *

Politicians talk of inflation as if it were some horrible visitation from without, over which they had no control, like a flood or a plague. It is something they are always promising to "fight" if the people will only give them the "weapons" or a "strong law" to do the job.

They are promising to fight with their right hand the conditions they have brought on with their left.

What are these conditions? "Undue *expansion* or increase *of the currency* of a country, esp. by the issuing of paper money not redeemable in specie," says the *American College Dictionary*. This is the prime definition of "inflation."

This is not the same thing as a *rise in prices*. The rise in prices is *caused* by an expansion of the money supply. To use "inflation" to mean a rise in prices is to deflect attention away from the real cause and the real cure.

When the supply of money is increased (more federal reserve notes printed), people have more money to offer for goods. If the supply of goods does not also increase, then the price of goods will go up. Each individual dollar becomes less valuable because there are more dollars competing for the same goods.

It is often argued that to attribute inflation solely to an increase in the volume of money is "oversimplification." This is true. Many qualifications have to be kept in mind.

For example, the "money supply" must be thought of as including not only the supply of hand-to-hand currency, but the supply of bank credit — especially in the U. S., where most payments are made by check.

Again, the value of any monetary unit such as the dollar, depends not merely on the *quantity* of dollars but on their *quality*. When a country goes off the gold standard, for example, it means in effect that gold, or the right to get gold, has suddenly turned into mere paper. The value of the monetary unit therefore usually falls immediately, even if there has not yet been any increase in the quantity of money.

*Condensed from "Inflation for Beginners" by NEWSWEEK, reprinting five of Henry Hazlitt's "Business Tide" columns.

Henry Hazlitt, author of the original articles of which this is a condensation, writes for Newsweek. With 30 years association with business he is particularly qualified to help thinking people understand the times in which we live.

This is because the people have more faith in gold than they have in the promises or judgment of the government's monetary managers.

There is hardly a case on record, in fact, in which departure from the gold standard has not soon been followed by a further increase in bank credit and in printing press money.

One of the most stubborn fallacies about inflation is the assumption that it is caused, not by an increase in the quantity of money, but by a "shortage of goods." Even in the Germany of 1923, after prices had soared hundreds of billions of times, high officials and millions of Germans were blaming the whole thing on a general "shortage of goods"—at the very moment when foreigners were coming in and buying German goods with gold or their own currencies at prices lower than those of equivalent goods at home.

If it were not preceded, accompanied, or quickly followed by an increase in the supply of money, an increase in wages above the "equilibrium level" would not cause inflation; it would merely cause unemployment. And an increase in prices without an increase of cash in people's pockets would merely cause a falling off in sales. Wage and price rises, in brief, are usually a *consequence* of inflation. They can *cause* it only to the extent that they force an increase in the money supply.

As long as we are plagued by false theories of what causes inflation, we will be plagued by false remedies. Those who ascribe inflation primarily to a "shortage of goods," for example, are fond of saying that "the answer to inflation is production." But this is at best a half-truth. It is impossible to bring prices down by increasing production if the money supply is being increased even faster.

The worst of all false remedies for inflation is price fixing and wage fixing.

For if more money is put into circulation, while prices are held down, most people will be left with unused cash balances seeking goods. The final result, barring a like increase in production, must be higher prices.

Coercive price fixing would be an insoluble problem, in short, even if those in charge of it were the best-informed economists, statisticians, and businessmen in the country, and even if they acted with the most conscientious impartiality. But they are subjected in fact to tremendous pressure by the organized pressure groups.

Those in power soon find that price and wage control is a tremendous weapon with which to curry political favor or to punish opposition.

That is why "parity" formulas are applied to farm prices and escalator clauses to wage rates, while industrial prices and rents and railroad fares are penalized.

Another evil of price control is that, though it is always put into effect in the name of an alleged "emergency," it creates powerful vested interests and habits of mind which prolong it or tend to make it permanent. Price control is the major step toward a fully regimented or "planned" economy. It causes people to regard it as a matter of course that the government should intervene in every economic transaction.

But finally, and worst of all from the standpoint of inflation, price control diverts attention away from the only real cause of inflation—the increase in the quantity of money and credit. Hence it prolongs and intensifies the very inflation it was ostensibly designed to cure.

The cure for inflation, like most cures, consists chiefly in the removal of the cause. The cause of inflation is the increase of money and credit. The cure is to stop increasing money and credit. The cure for inflation, in brief, is to stop inflating. It is as simple as that. This cure often involves complex and disagreeable decisions.

Huge government expenditures are not in themselves inflationary—provided they are made wholly out of tax receipts or out of borrowing paid for wholly out of real savings. But the difficulties in either of these methods of payment, once expenditures have passed a certain point, are so great that there is almost inevitably a resort to the printing press.

Moreover, though huge expenditures wholly met out of huge taxes are not necessarily *inflationary*, they inevitably reduce and disrupt production, and undermine any free enterprise system. The remedy for huge governmental expenditures is therefore not equally huge taxes, but a halt to reckless spending.

On the monetary side, the Treasury and the Federal Reserve System must stop creating artificially cheap money. That is, they must stop arbitrarily holding down interest rates. And they must stop buying at par the government's own bonds. They pay for these bonds, in effect, by printing more money. This is what is known as "monetizing" the public debt. Inflation will go on as long as this goes on.

It can be said, finally, that the world will never work itself out of the present inflationary era until it returns to the gold standard. The gold standard provided a practically automatic check on internal credit expansion. That is why the bureaucrats abandoned it. In addition to its being a safeguard against inflation, it is the only system that has ever provided the world with the equivalent of an international currency.

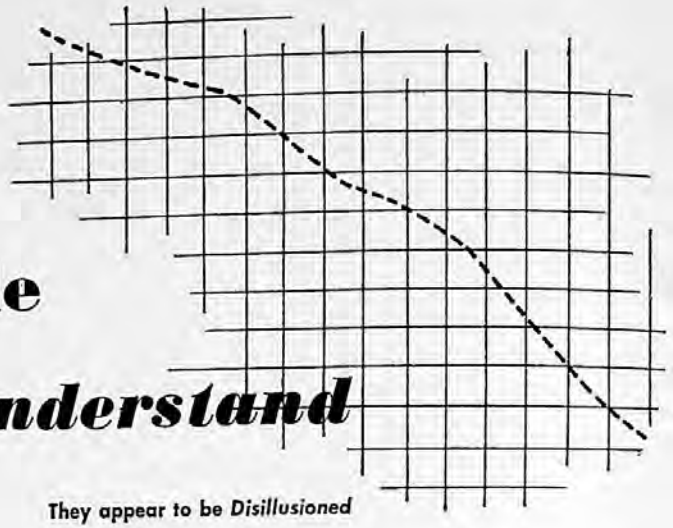
Inflation, to sum up, is the increase in the volume of money and bank credit in relation to the volume of goods. It is harmful because it depreciates the value of the monetary unit, raises everybody's cost of living, imposes what is in effect a tax on the poorest at as high a rate as the tax on the richest, wipes out the value of past savings, discourages future savings, redistributes wealth and income wantonly, encourages and rewards speculation and gambling at the expense of thrift and work, undermines confidence in the justice of a free enterprise system and corrupts public and private morals.

But it is never "inevitable." We can always stop it overnight, if we have the sincere will to do so.

COVER PICTURE

August is harvest time for one of Utah's "gold crops"—precious wheat. On our cover this month is a scene that can be found along most any highway in the state at this time of the year.—*Photo by Hal Rumel.*

the people *DO understand*



They appear to be *Disillusioned*

A Digest from The Public Opinion Index, Copyright 1952, by Opinion Research Corporation, Princeton, New Jersey.

"Inflation, to the man in the street, means shrinking dollar and high prices," say inquiring researchers. When asked about a bigger paycheck to settle the inflation threat, the working man says "Nuts. Prices just go up to cancel out the increase."

"If a friend asked you what the word *inflation* means, what would you tell him?" This is the question asked of people in various communities in various states by interviewers for the *Public Opinion Index*.

The economist trains his eye on causes, as shown in the article by Mr. Hazlitt. The ordinary man judges from results in his daily experiences. **Note the breadbasket nature** of his replies. Only three per cent talk of "more money than goods," and only one per cent mention "expansion of money and credit."

This is what people say inflation means:

47 people out of every 100 said: Dollar has less buying power.

31 people out of every 100 said: High prices, high cost of living.

5 people said: Economic chaos.

4 people said: Spiraling of wages.

3 people said: More money than goods.

2 people said: Spending more than our income.

2 said: Inefficient government practices.

1 said: Expansion.

3 said: it means "to expand, blow up."

3 gave various other definitions.

15 "Don't know."

* * *

What do people think of when they try to visualize inflation's *effects?* Most of them think of tightening their belts. **Chopped meat** instead of Sunday roasts. **No movies** on Wednesday. We'll just have to fix up the old buggy because those regular payments on a new one might **rob us blind.**

Here are the main pigeonholes in which people consign their answers to the question: "What are the *effects* of inflation? How does inflation *hurt* the average man?

38% say, "Lowers his standard of living." (Chopped meat, no movies.)

30% say, "Cuts his real wages; his buying power." (Same dollars buy less.)

12% say, "Makes him go into debt." (Uses up his savings and starts him borrowing.)

5% say, "It means depression, unemployment."

4% say, "Savings decline in value."

* * *

The plain and simple danger that everyone can understand is the struggle to keep up with rising prices. Economists have their good and sufficient theories about inflation but the ordinary man has some clear ideas about fixing the responsibility for our past months' inflation.

The Public Opinion Researchers report that the Government gets the major blame and others share in a lesser amount in being responsible for the inflation.

"Who is the most responsible for the inflation we have had in the past few years?"

35% say, "The Government."

12% say, "Truman."

8% say, "The Democrats."

5% say, "Politicians."

3% say, "Roosevelt."

11% say, "The people themselves."

11% say, "Big Business."

7% say, "Labor Unions."

4% say, "Many things combined."

3% say, "International situation."

3% mention other things.

16% have no opinions.

* * *

With the government and politicians targets of the people's blame, naturally there are distinct opinions about controls.

Interviewers asked people, "Are you satisfied the way *price controls* are working out?" Here are the answers:

No, not satisfied.....64%
Yes, satisfied 21%
No opinion 15%

The question about wage controls brought a different set of figures. There were far more people who were unsure—who had no opinion one way or the other. The question was, "Are you satisfied with the way *wage controls* are working out?"

No, not satisfied.....45%
Yes, satisfied 24%
No opinion 31%

In answering yes or no, people frequently add their own comments. The interviewers reported that the main burden of these opinions were:

"Controls? Why, prices are still going up!"

* * *

So, price controls, apparently, are no longer the all-sufficient magic wand that they once were. The people must feel that they again were duped, for their answers generally reveal bitterness. *They await a dramatic collapse of public support for controls, to be triggered by some turn of events.*

"The main hope of holding back inflation," people say, "is to reduce government spending."

"What is Printing Press Money" and "The People Do Understand" were reprinted from the May 1952 issue of CARBUILDER *through courtesy of the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co., Chicago 3, Illinois.*

WHAT FREEDOM MEANS

By Bobbie Louise Smith

I am an average 15 year old girl, the eldest of five children in a typical American family. My father is a linesman whose income provides comforts, but few luxuries. Even so, my opportunities are boundless, my heritage complete; for into freedom I was born, and through freedom I shall live.

In order that I may further express this feeling, let us imagine we are elevated high above the town in which I live. From this vantage point we can see how freedom works—in, around, and through us.

It is early morning. The sun is just tinting the horizon. Morning stars fade. Around us are cautious birdnotes, while in the distance a dog barks. We hear the clinking of milk bottles as a classmate works his way from door to door; close behind comes the thud of the morning paper tossed on the front porches by another whistling classmate —both of whom could become President of our country.

Opening the paper we would find drama, finance, politics, war news, comedy, tragedy. We would read it all.

More lights go on. Birdnotes soar. Dew drops sparkle. The wonderful aroma of bacon, coffee and toast reaches us. Each family sits down to breakfast, heads bow hastily but reverently. Another day begins.

Mother hustles dad off to work, and other men go to theirs—each according to his talents and capabilities. "Private Enterprise," we call it. Dad says we must always keep it so.

Children go to school where warm buildings, hot lunches, free books, and Christian teachers make them feel important—wanted! English, mathematics, history, science, speech, band, choir, and athletics provide a day's schedule.

The sun sinks lower and the homeward trek begins for young and old. Church chimes float on the evening air, reminding each that no day is complete without the lifting of one's thoughts to the Maker and Giver of all.

Flowers perfume the early darkness. Supper's had, dishes done, sleepy tots kissed goodnight. Dad reads, mother sews—or neighbors drop in. We kids study or listen to the radio. The news comes on, some good, some bad, but I know that things will come out all right. I've been taught that Freedom, Justice, and Righteousness shall prevail.

Why shouldn't all others have the deep security I feel, and dream the lovely exciting dreams of each new tomorrow? Why should others have to live in fear and doubt when I have faith and confidence? They lick the freedom that is the breath of my spirit, the scope of my being, and the wings of my soul! Oh, that they too could say in their last waking moments: "My Country, 'tis of thee, Sweet Land of **Liberty**. . ."

Please, God, let this wonderful Liberty come to every country—not —just—to mine.

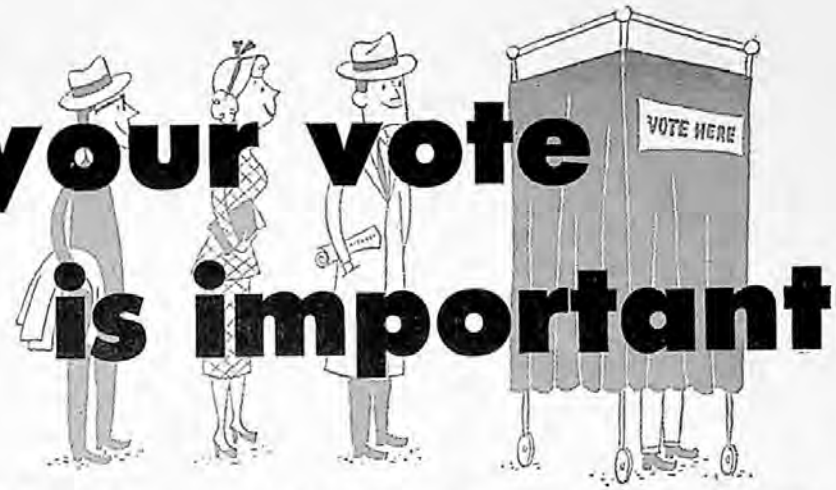
And Thine be the Glory, forever.

* * *

Bobbie's essay won the Lion Oil Company's divisional and Sweepstakes awards — $4000 in scholarships. In the 10th grade, she lives in Senatobia, Miss.

May this moving realization of freedom pouring out of the heart of a Mississippi schoolgirl reach the great heart of our nation.

your vote is important



In 1948, last presidential election year, only 52% of those persons eligible to vote in this country cast their ballot. The course of developments both nationally and internationally, may have been changed had the other 48% of our people cast their ballot.

This year, 1952, is another general election year. Voters will select a president, many senators and a full house of representatives for the federal government as well as nearly all of the important offices in the state and county governments.

These are critical times. It is your duty to help choose those who will run your government and to be sure those you choose have the qualifications to run the government with courage and efficiency.

On most issues Republicans and Democrats will disagree—and they should. The two party system is good for the country and provides the necessary check and balance which is necessary to our form of government. However, there is one point on which all Americans should agree. All governmental expenditures should be wisely appropriated, well managed and spent with care.

The total of all Federal expenditures for the fiscal year 1952 has been estimated at $70,881,000,000; more than $457.00 for every man, woman and child in the United States. These expenditures coupled with those of the State and County account for nearly one out of every 3 dollars you earn and nobody but you are going to pay it.

There are many other important issues affecting your future that will be decided by your next government. You have a voice in what will be done if you exercise your cherished American birthright — the right to vote.

Remember, when you are tempted to think that with so many people voting that your vote can't count for much, that many times a relatively small number of voters can tip the balance in favor of good government. Your vote is important.

Remember too, that you can't vote unless you are registered. If you failed to vote in the last election, you are no longer registered. If you don't know the Registrar in your voting district, call the County Clerk. Here is a schedule of Registration and election dates in Utah:

Registration Dates Before the Primary Election: August 19 and August 26. Primary Election, September 9. Registration Dates Following Primary: October 7, October 14, October 28, October 29. General Election: November 4.

OUR ACCIDENT PICTURE

Compared With Industry Rates for 1951

The Statistical division of the National Safety Council recently published its survey of the accident experience among member companies for the year 1951. A summary of its findings is reproduced on the opposite page in graphic form.

This chart gives us an opportunity to compare our accident records for 1951 with the experience of other industries. Checking frequency rates we find that our Midvale Plant record of 6 per million man hours was much better than the average frequency of 10.84 for the non-ferrous metals and products industry. In comparing Midvale's severity rate of 10.62 with the average rate for the non-ferrous metal and products industry of 1.26, we realize that the two fatal injuries at the plant in 1951, spoiled an otherwise good record.

The national frequency figure of 22.09 for mining other than coal includes open pit mines as well as underground mines and is, therefore, not directly comparable with rates at our U. S. and Lark Mine. Yet U. S. Section's yearly frequency rate of 20 per million man hours is lower, while the Lark Section's frequency of 30 for the year 1951 is somewhat higher. From a standpoint of severity the 1951 rate at U. S. Section of 5.82 and the rate of 10.13 at Lark Section do not compare favorably with the rate of 4.14 for the mining other than coal industry.

The average frequency rate of coal mining accidents for those companies reporting to the National Safety Council dropped 22% in 1951 to a new low of 34.12. The severity figure for coal mining was the highest of all industries at 6.77 days per 1000 man hours worked. U. S. Fuel Company's accident frequency rate of 60 for the year 1951 indicates there is considerable room for improvement. The severity rate of 3.49, however, was far better than the industry rate.

A glance at the safety chart on the back page will show how we are doing in 1952 as far as the frequency rate is concerned. Midvale Plant has a splendid record to date, U. S. Fuel Company's rate has shown considerable improvement, U. S. Section is nearly holding its own, but Lark Section is considerably above last year's rate.

Accident statistics are cold facts. Frequency and severity rates only indicate indirectly, the suffering and monetary loss caused by accidents. Yet they provide a yard stick by which we can measure the progress we are making in safety.

* * *

More Than Halfway

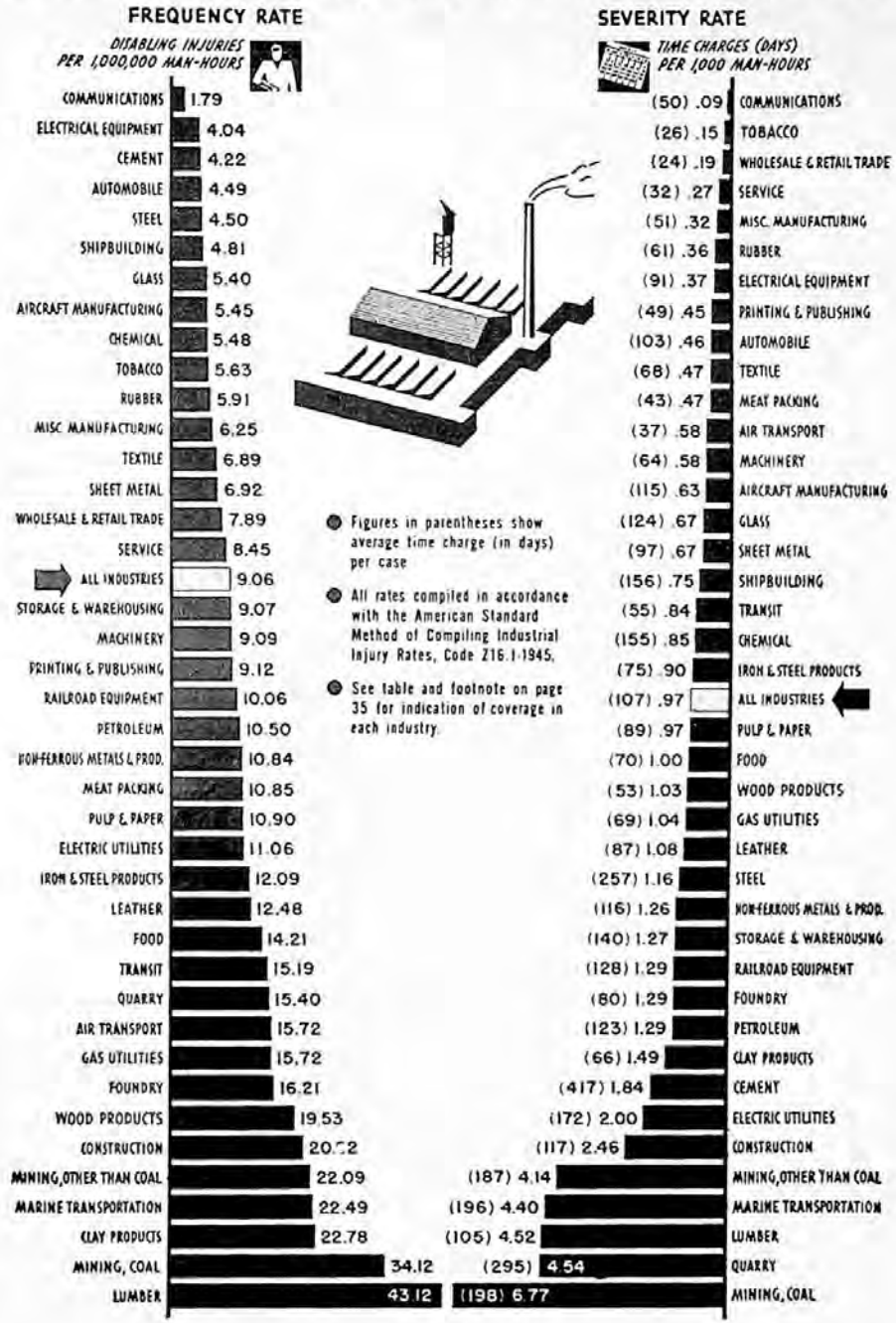
Safety means more than doing a thing properly yourself. It also means being prepared for what the other fellow may do wrong.

On the highway, say another driver crowds over toward your side of the road. A little extra alertness on your part may be the only thing that prevents a collision.

Or on the job, suppose you are just about to push through a swinging door when you hear voices or footsteps on the other side. You figure the other fellow may be thoughtless so you advance cautiously and avoid a bump.

A lot of accidents never happen because people "meet the other fellow more than halfway."

1951 injury rates, reporters to National Safety Council


FREQUENCY RATE
DISABLING INJURIES PER 1,000,000 MAN-HOURS
SEVERITY RATE
TIME CHARGES (DAYS) PER 1,000 MAN-HOURS
COMMUNICATIONS 1.79 (50) .09 COMMUNICATIONS
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT 4.04 (91) .37 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
CEMENT 4.22 (417) 1.84 CEMENT
AUTOMOBILE 4.49 (103) .46 AUTOMOBILE
STEEL 4.50 (257) 1.16 STEEL
SHIPBUILDING 4.81 (156) .75 SHIPBUILDING
GLASS 5.40 (124) .67 GLASS
AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING 5.45 (115) .63 AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING
CHEMICAL 5.48 (155) .85 CHEMICAL
TOBACCO 5.63 (26) .15 TOBACCO
RUBBER 5.91 (61) .36 RUBBER
MISC. MANUFACTURING 6.25 (51) .32 MISC. MANUFACTURING
TEXTILE 6.89 (68) .47 TEXTILE
SHEET METAL 6.92 (97) .67 SHEET METAL
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE 7.89 (24) .19 WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE
SERVICE 8.45 (32) .27 SERVICE
ALL INDUSTRIES 9.06 (107) .97 ALL INDUSTRIES
STORAGE & WAREHOUSING 9.07 (140) 1.27 STORAGE & WAREHOUSING
MACHINERY 9.09 (64) .58 MACHINERY
PRINTING & PUBLISHING 9.12 (49) .45 PRINTING & PUBLISHING
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT 10.06 (128) 1.29 RAILROAD EQUIPMENT
PETROLEUM 10.50 (123) 1.29 PETROLEUM
NON-FERROUS METALS & PROD. 10.84 (116) 1.26 NON-FERROUS METALS & PROD.
MEAT PACKING 10.85 (43) .47 MEAT PACKING
PULP & PAPER 10.90 (89) .97 PULP & PAPER
ELECTRIC UTILITIES 11.06 (172) 2.00 ELECTRIC UTILITIES
IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS 12.09 (75) .90 IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS
LEATHER 12.48 (87) 1.08 LEATHER
FOOD 14.21 (70) 1.00 FOOD
TRANSIT 15.19 (55) .84 TRANSIT
QUARRY 15.40 (295) 4.54 QUARRY
AIR TRANSPORT 15.72 (37) .58 AIR TRANSPORT
GAS UTILITIES 15.72 (69) 1.04 GAS UTILITIES
FOUNDRY 16.21 (80) 1.29 FOUNDRY
WOOD PRODUCTS 19.53 (53) 1.03 WOOD PRODUCTS
CONSTRUCTION 20.12 (117) 2.46 CONSTRUCTION
MINING, OTHER THAN COAL 22.09 (187) 4.14 MINING, OTHER THAN COAL
MARINE TRANSPORTATION 22.49 (196) 4.40 MARINE TRANSPORTATION
CLAY PRODUCTS 22.78 (66) 1.49 CLAY PRODUCTS
MINING, COAL 34.12 (198) 6.77 MINING, COAL
LUMBER 43.12 (105) 4.52 LUMBER
Figures in parentheses show average time charge (in days) per case
All rates compiled in accordance with the American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, Code Z16.1-1945.
See table and footnote on page 35 for indication of coverage in each industry.

News Notes

MIDVALE PLANT

Don Nydegger - *Reporting*

Smeltingco welcomes Mildred Brown who joined the Midvale Plant staff as a steno July 1st. She is a daughter of Merle Brown, repairman. Mildred graduated from Jordan High this Spring. She worked for the General Electric Supply Company for a short period prior to coming to work at the Smelter. Mildred is interested in music and plays the organ in Sunday School.

Mildred replaces Ruth Johnson who left the employ of the Company after nearly 5 years as steno in the main office to join her husband in San Francisco. He is stationed there with the U. S. Marine Corps.

As a going away present the office personnel gave Ruth a beautifully hand-tooled leather purse as a memento of their association.

* * *

Friends and associates of Harold Dumas extend their sympathy to Harold on the loss of his son Allen, who was recently fatally injured in a hunting mishap.

* * *

Delfa Andrus, former Plant office receptionist who left the employ of the Company in April to keep a date with the stork is now the proud mother of a new son.

John Labrum's wife presented him with a new daughter on July 27. That makes four girls and a boy for the Labrums.

Becomes Chief Electrician

Ivery C. Larson was made Chief Electrician at the Midvale Plant on July 1. He replaces John H. Bailey who died a short time after he retired on June 1st. Ivery has been employed in the plant electrical department since June, 1929. He started out as a helper and later advanced to lineman. For the past several years he has been head lineman.

* * *

Advancements Noted

J. Stewart Nebeker was made Arsenic and Baghouse Foreman, July 20. He came to Midvale Plant as an assayer and chemist in April, 1949, after working several years for the Federated Metals Division of the A.S.&R. Company in San Francisco. Since February of this year, he has been Assayer and Night Foreman.

Bruce C. Clark was advanced to Assayer and Night Foreman on the same date. Mr. Clark graduated from the Colorado School of Mines in 1948 and came to work at the plant in August as metallurgical trainee at the Flotation Mill. In November of that year, he was called into the Armed Services. He returned to the Mill in January, 1950, in the same capacity. In April of this year he was transferred to the Plant Assay office as a chemist.

Smeltingco welcomes Lee B. Larson who was employed as an Assayer and Chemist on July 16. Mr. Larson taught science and chemistry in the Roosevelt High School, Uintah County for several years and spent the past school year at the B.Y.U. working toward a Masters Degree.

* * *

MIDVALE PLANT'S
ANNUAL SMELTER DAY
at LAGOON
FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1952

Changes Noted In United States Savings Bonds

Effective May 1, 1952, the new improved SERIES E Bond interest rate has been raised to 3% compounded semi-annually when held to maturity and the earnings in the early years have been increased, starting at six months. The maturity has been changed to 9 years, 8 months, instead of 10 years.

The interest rate during the optional 10-year extension period after maturity was raised to 3% compounded semi-annually, on all E bonds which mature on and after May 1, 1952.

A new SERIES H current income bond was added, beginning June 1, 1952. This Series is available to individuals and has an investment yield approximately equal to the Series E Bond. Interest is paid semi-annually by check after the first six months. The H Bond is issued at par and redeemable at par.

Series F and G Bonds were discontinued as of April 30 and have been replaced as of May 1 by Series J and K.

SERIES J is a 12-year appreciation bond purchasable at 72% of maturity value with an investment yield of 2.76% when held to maturity.

SERIES K is a 12-year current income bond. Interest is paid semi-annually by check. Investment yield when held to maturity is 2.76%.

The annual purchase limit on SERIES J and K is $200,000 issue price of either Series or in combination of both.

More detailed information may be obtained from official circulars available at banks and other issuing agencies.

NOW EVEN BETTER!
INVEST MORE IN DEFENSE BONDS THROUGH
THE PAYROLL SAVINGS PLAN!

Contact Chief Clerk at the Plant Office and sign up today!

Albert "Robbie' Robertson astride Cocoa.

Carl Harmon on his speedy little buckskin, "Doby-Joe."

MIDVALE PLANT EQUESTRIANS

The day of riding horses as a means of transportation is long since past, but for sport and as a hobby, there is nothing like being astride a spirited Western pony riding in a parade, Rodeo, or just "ariding", according to Albert Robertson, Carl Harmon and Carl Meyers, Midvale plant employees.

Carl Harmon, plant carpenter, has been a member of the Ute Rangers since the Riding Club was organized eight years ago. Carl has ridden in every 24th of July parade since that time. His present pony is a beautiful little buckskin quarter horse called "Doby-Joe."

Carl's interests extend to calf roping too, for which Doby Joe is well trained. Every Friday during the summer months Carl takes part in the calf roping competition staged at the Salt Lake County Fair Grounds. He has a fine trophy and several ribbons he has won in these events.

Albert "Robbie" Robertson, flot mill repairman, has two fine horses, "Snip" a palomino quarter horse and "Cocoa." "Robbie" at present is a member of the "Saddlers" a group of forty-eight horsemen in the County. Members participate in local parades and sponsor various horsemanship contests such as: potato racing, broom polo, calf roping, etc.

He has won several trophies and ribbons for his fine horses and horsemanship. His wife, "Gen' also enjoys riding. They often ride together.

Capturing wild ponies is also a sport which Robbie occasionally indulges in with a number of his Equestrian friends. There are several herds of wild horses in Puddle Valley about 50 miles West of

Grantsville. Robbie and his friends have developed quite a technique of capturing them. They use a small airplane to chase the horses out of the hills and an old car to round them up in the open where they can be roped. To date, Robbie has caught several.

Carl Meyers also rides with the "Ute Rangers." He has been a member for the past four years. His horse 'Monte" is a registered Morgan, which to any horseman, means a great deal. Carl takes a lot of pride in Monte and keeps him carefully groomed. "Monte" has a beautiful long mane, which Carl gives special attention. When tying his horse up, he uses care not to let the rope rub the mane and mar its beauty.

Monte is very high spirited and Carl is about the only person who rides him.

Carl Harmon ropes and ties a little dogie. Note how Doby-Joe keeps the rope taut.

Carl Meyers and his horse 'Monte."

"Robbie" and "Gen" Robertson are riding Cocoa and Snip.

Old Pictures Recall Pleasant Memories

Mel Jeff's routine trip to the basement archives to secure some transfer files recently, developed into a far more interesting visit than was anticipated.

Interesting because he found discarded on the dusty floor a folder of pictures taken 15 to 25 years ago of some of the good fun Salt Lake Office and Midvale Plant employees enjoyed in those days.

The pictures recalled a lot of pleasant memories to Mel and others who looked them over. No doubt they will for many others. A few have been reproduced on these pages. Several present and former employees will be recognized in their younger days. If you don't recognize all of them talk to any twenty year veteran, he will identify them for you and perhaps take time to recall a few of the many interesting and happy times the employees had playing baseball and softball in the years gone by.

If memory serves Mel right one group of the pictures record the high lights of a rip-snorting ball game at West High School in 1930 between the married and single men of the Salt Lake Office staff.

A picture or two recalls a big game between the Salt Lake Office team and a team of Midvale and mine staff employees many years back. No pictures were located of the actual play, but interesting pictures were found of the grandstand spectators, Salt Lake Office piccolo band, and a parade which preceeded the encounter. A box score in an old issue of the "Ax-I-Dent-Ax" of the game listed old timers: O'Brien, Davenport, Fenn, Greenwood, Lemke, Meyers, Schuster, Bowen, Wetzel and Thomas as members of the outside plant team and Henderson, Rager, Anderson, Billings, Margetts, Hamilton, Gibson, Harris, Vote, Eardley, Ledyard and Muir on the Salt Lake Office team.

Another picture was picked up by Mel which showed Salt Lake Office's top-notch soft ball team in 1936. This team played in the city league and in 1937 played in the finals for the state championship taking second place.

Remember the big game between Salt Lake Office and outside plants old timers back in 1930 or thereabouts? How many members of the Salt Lake Office band do you recognize? They are playing "The Old Gray Mare Ain't What She Used to Be."

Parading around the field before the big game. U. S. Mine safety first truck in the lead, followed by stretcher bearer, the band and the players.

Recognize some of the spectators? Boy, what style the ladies had those days!

Who remembers that fast game at West High in the spring of '31? Well, what do you know! There's Frank Harris catching and Ernie Averson at bat, and in the background Glen Treharne, Bill Rager, Carl Nordberg, Earl Russell, and others.

Below: Leonard Granberg, Arnold Johnson and Babe Meyer at bat in the same game.

Salt Lake Office top-notch softball team in 1936. Front row, left to right: Dick Lawrence, Glen Treharne, Mel Jeffs, Gifford Smith. Back row: Dan Kingdon, Jim Clough, Babe Meyer, O. Victor, Barr Moss and Wilf Emery.

SALT LAKE OFFICE

Virginia Magleby - *Reporting*

Around the campfire . . . getting ready to vocalize.

Canyon Picnic

'It was a swell picnic"—"Loads of fun" — "Wonderful eats" — are just a few of the complimentary remarks heard following the Salt Lake Office outing in Millcreek Canyon, July 16. Delicious refreshments, consisting of barbequed hambergers, potato salad, onions, olives, pickles, tomatoes, coffee and strawberry shortcake topped with ice cream, really "hit the spot". Congenial conversation, liquid refreshments, singing around the bonfire and games rounded out a most pleasant evening of fun.

Above: "Yum-yum," the food was good! Below: So was the "3.2," say Pat and Beverly.

We will be expecting to hear of Kelvin Aylett bagging some ducks and pheasants when the hunting season opens this fall. Kev recently moved from Midvale to Salt Lake City which made it necessary for him to resign as a member of the Midvale City Volunteer Fire Department which he has been for the past 25 years. For his faithful service as treasurer of the organization for the past 11 years Kev was presented a 16 gauge Winchester pump shotgun. Chief L. C. Canning made the presentation.

* * *

Smeltingco wishes to introduce Edward Darrell Koplin who joined the Salt Lake office staff as messenger on July 29. Darrell is a native of Salt Lake and a graduate of East High School.

* * *

Pauline Finegan who joined the Industrial Relations Department on July 7 is rapidly getting acquainted with the Salt Lake Office staff. Pauline took the place of Vera Pace who left on July 16 to await a visit from the stork. Pauline is originally from Rexburg, Idaho. She is married and has a daughter, Jamelin, aged 4.

* * *

Miss Ila Becker was employed on July 18 as a stenographer in the Oil Department. Ila is originally from Wildrose, North Dakota. She formerly worked for the engineering department of the North Dakota Agricultural College. *Smeltingco* welcomes you.

* * *

Vacation Trips

Bill Carlston reports he had a wonderful time visiting relatives at San Francisco and Los Angeles during the first part of July.

Virgil Jennings, her husband, son and mother-in-law drove to San Francisco via Lake Tahoe during the first part of July. On their return Virgil and her husband spent a few days fishing at Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

Ruth Meeks spent a cool two weeks in Washington during July while her husband Dellas, a Captain in the Army reserve, completed a two-week tour of duty at Ft. Lewis, Washington. She spent a weekend shopping in Seattle and boating on Puget Sound and stayed at the Inn at Ft. Lewis the balance of the time.

Margaret Elliott vacationed in San Francisco this year visiting with her brother Harold and other friends. She kept busy playing golf and seeing the current crop of stage plays.

Beverly Affeldt visited her brother at Ft. Worth, Texas during July. While there she also visited the city of Dallas which is nearby. Beverly went down on the train and flew back home.

Marjorie Dowsett, her husband and two sons spent part of their vacation at Yellowstone during the latter part of July enjoying the scenery and watching the bears.

Gladys and Ralph Dunn along with Gladys' mother and father had a wonderful rest and did some fishing and horse back riding at Camp Creek Ranch on the Hoback near Jackson, Wyoming.

Grace Coombs flew to Seattle on her vacation. From Seattle she and a niece boarded a ship for Victoria, B. C., toured the island and then sailed to Vancouver, B. C., where Grace got a big thrill out of riding to the top of Grouse Mountain on the ski tow. They returned to Seattle by bus.

Leland Johnson and his wife spent a week at Idaho's Lava Hot Springs swimming and resting the latter part of June.

Beth Clements, Oil Department, was very impressed with the glaciers, lakes and wild animals during a recent trip through the Canadian Rockies.

HIAWATHA

Pete Bruno - *Reporting*

Arthur Mack Neilson, son of Mrs. James Neilson, who has been in the Far East and the Japanese and Korean waters for the past ten months with the Navy, was home on a thirty-day leave recently. Mack was stationed aboard the *USS Sphinx*. He reported back to duty on August 9.

* * *

Sergeant Jimmie Garber of the U. S. Air Force and Jerry Allred of the U. S. Navy, met at Guam recently. Jerry has been there a year and a half. Jimmie was there a short time on maneuvers. It was a very happy reunion for both boys.

* * *

Also home on a thirty day leave from the Army is Leonard Bury, Jr., Accompanying him is his wife, the former Dorothy Hoopes. They are visiting at the Leonard Bury, Sr., home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Garber, Sr., enjoyed their vacation at Santa Monica where they visited with Mrs. Garber's sister Mrs. Hinsley. They also visited Escalante and many parts of Old Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Olson vacationed in Colorado visiting Grand Junction, Glenwood Springs and Mesa Verde National Park. They also found time to do some fishing along the way.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Ramay also spent their vacation fishing and sightseeing in Mesa Verde National Park.

* * *

The Community Church Sunday School picnic which was planned for Thursday July 24 had to be held indoors due to the sudden rain storms which came up in the afternoon. However, there was a large group out and everyone had a good time.

Byron B. Burmester, Jr., and his bride, the former Barbara Joyce Meissner of Ogden, Utah. The young couple were married in Ogden June 19.

* * *

The American Legion Post at Hiawatha installed its newly-elected officers at a meeting held at the Legion hall Saturday evening. A special guest was Gene Fullmer, District No. 5 commander from Ferron.

Officers installed included Commander Ellis Pettey; First Vice Commander, Kenneth Allred; Second Vice Commander, Jack Moffitt; Adjutant and Finance Officer, N. Lee Kirk; Chaplain, Byron Burmester; Service Officer, John Garr; Sergeant-at-Arms, Byrnell Cowan; and Athletic Officer, Mike Kolovich.

* * *

Mrs. James Catterall, librarian, reports that they have just received a shipment of twenty new books suitable for first and second grade children. Next month they will have twenty more for third and fourth grade children.

Lucile Frandsen married Fred Webb July 12 at the Frandsen home in Hiawatha. They were married by Bishop Riches of the Hiawatha Ward. Following a wedding breakfast at the recreation hall for close friends and relatives, the young couple drove to Wyoming for a honeymoon.

Fishing honors for the season appear to belong to Tom C. Jackson who landed a 5¼ pound rainbow trout on Lower Fish Creek recently. According to reports, Tom fought the fish for nearly half an hour before he could land it with the help of N. Lee Kirk who doffed his coat and fishing basket and jumped into the stream to help. The above cut shows Tom with the fish he caught. The big one is shown on the left.

Overhauling mine cars is old stuff to mechanics, Mike Kolovich Jr., Alden Burdick and Remo Spigarelli, at work in the South Fork portal shop.

Miss Sarah Catterall exchanged vows with Edward M. Hartman, Jr., in Sheridan, Wyoming June 14. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Catterall of Hiawatha. The groom is a resident of Sheridan, Wyoming. He was recently discharged from the service following a year with the U. S. Army. He wears the Purple Heart. The couple are making their home in Sheridan where Mr. Hartman is employed by the Mountain States Telephone Company and Mrs. Hartman is employed by the First National Bank.

U. S. SECTION

John Anderson - *Reporting*

It seems that twins are becoming a regular occurrence at the mine. During May, Ben "Brooklyn" Honor was the "Father of the Month" when his wife presented him with twins. The above snapshot indicates the babies are progressing very well. The latest father of twins is Nicanor Vilarde, who became the proud "pop" of twins, a boy and a girl, born June 22 at the Cottonwood Maternity Hospital. Nicanor is a miner at the U. S. and the latest additions increase his family from four children to six.

Bill Rager, son of Earl Rager, has been transferred to Kunsan Air Base on the 36th Parallel in Korea. Bill reports that a great number of fighter planes and bombers are serviced by this base. According to Bill's calculations, he should be home the latter part of February.

* * *

We wish to extend our deepest sympathy to Isdro Rivas, track helper at the U. S. Section. While he and his family were vacationing in New Mexico their baby boy passed away.

* * *

Dick Long, Fred Anderson, and Bill Keller were observed giving Rex Layne a few pointers during one of his training sessions recently. They said that if Layne follows their advice, Charles should be a push-over. And he was, almost!

* * *

Congratulations go to Manuel "Shorty" Varela and his wife on the birth of their first son on July 22. This brings the Varela family to a total of five, with two sisters waiting to greet the new baby.

Alfred "Swede" Nelson, for many years a mine foreman and sawmill foreman at the U. S. Section, visited with friends and former workers at the mine on July 11. "Swede" was seriously ill for a long time. It was good to see him in good health and his jovial self again. He states he is like the proverbial cat with nine lives, he has survived so many narrow escapes and illnesses.

* * *

The office of the U. S. Section was the scene of a multiple birthday party during the lunch hour on July 3. The party celebrated the birthdays of Max DuBois, Barbara Ball, and Dick Rubright, all on July 2, and the birthday of Dorus Thomas on July 3. The employees of the fair sex in the office baked a cake and served refreshments to the strains of "Happy Birthday."

* * *

Steve Perry, a miner at the Armstrong, became the proud father of a baby daughter on June 24. The proud grandfather of Linda Jean is "Grandpa" Bill Perry, foreman on the 400 level. Steve reports that Bill had to buy a new shirt to fit his chest expansion, he was so proud of the new arrival.

* * *

Shirley Jensen, Mine Clerk at the U. S. Section and her husband, Gordon, motored to Yellowstone Park to spend their vacation. Shirley reported that there was an absence of bears, while her husband reported an absence of fish.

* * *

Fred White, Mayberry foreman, and his wife and daughter, Penny, spent their vacation in Los Angeles visiting their daughter, Alice. Alice is manager of the office of Moon and Pratt, Court Reporters. She made the return trip to Salt Lake with the Whites, motoring through Grand Canyon and the Southern Utah Parks. Fred said that while in Las Vegas his wife broke all the slot machines in town.

Jesse Sorrels, the 4380 motorman at the U. S. Section, and Miss Isabell Rogerson were united in marriage in an impressive home ceremony on June 15. The new Mrs. Sorrels is a Bingham girl and has been employed at the local telephone exchange. The couple are making their home in Bingham.

* * *

Everyone is happy to see Glen Olson back on his job in the machine shop at the mine. Glen has been off ill for many weeks and it is nice to see his smiling face around the yard once more. Welcome back, Glen!

* * *

Richard Anderson, son of Freddie Anderson, was recently discharged from the hospital at Fort Warren, Wyoming, following a lengthy illness. Richard has been serving in the U. S. Navy. Freddie wishes to convey his thanks to all those who offered assistance and kind words during his son's illness.

* * *

Harry D. Hall returned to his job as Stope Foreman at the U. S. Section on July 28 following a year and four months active duty in the Army, most of which he spent with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Harry reports he is glad to be back.

The month of July has been vacation time for many employees at the U. S. Section. Some of them have reported the good times they had. Elmo Sager, clerk at the U. S. Section, and his family fished the Thousand Lakes north of Loa, Utah. He reports several excellent catches.

* * *

Harry Girrard, 1200 level foreman, and his wife went to Long Beach, California on his vacation where they visited with their son, an attorney at Long Beach, and daughter. Harry tried deep sea fishing. However, he reports the most enjoyable part of his trip was seeing the sights of Las Vegas where he took in several floor shows.

* * *

Kenneth Matson, son of Vic Matson, was recently promoted to a corporal with the 14th Infantry Regiment in Korea. Kenneth has been serving as a computer in the Headquarters Company of his regiment on the front lines and has been awarded the Combat Infantryman's Badge. Recently he was relieved from the front lines temporarily and assigned to driving a jeep. From the picture, Kenny appears proud of his vehicle.

Judy Slotte, clerk in the main office, spent most of her vacation house cleaning. However, she joined John Holmes' family on a picnic at Tanner's Flat celebrating John's birthday. Judy tried to fish but got stranded in the middle of the stream, as shown in the above snapshot.

* * *

Correction

Last month in telling our readers about Lark resident's excellent support of the Red Cross drive for blood, we listed Mrs. Leona Peterson as being the first lady to donate blood. We now learn that it was Mrs. John Gressman.

In Memoriam

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John Christensen

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Lark Section

LARK SECTION

Dan Brownson - *Reporting*

Two talented Lark youngsters who are becoming proficient on the accordion are Carma Jean Henson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Henson and Ellen Coombs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Coombs. Carma Jean and Ellen have been taking lessons for the past two years. They are members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Accordion Band, which is composed of 47 youths from Salt Lake County.

Carma Jean and Ellen have played with the band at many V.F.W. functions. Last year they went to Greeley, Colorado, with the band to play at the V.F.W. Convention. They have also played together at many local gatherings in Lark and Bingham.

These two young ladies are fortunate in having parents who are interested in developing their musical talents. Joe Henson made the remark that he has learned more about music since Carma Jean has been playing than he ever knew before, so the benefits are not all accruing to the girls.

* * *

LaVern Farnsworth, welder at Lark Section, claims he hasn't any political ambitions, but he recently moved into the home formerly occupied by Isaac Severson, past mayor of Sandy, Utah. We are not so sure that he wouldn't accept a draft for the Mayor's job.

The Farnsworths are well pleased with their new residence and their youngsters Karren and Kent, will find it mighty convenient this fall when school starts, as the Sandy grade school is just across the street.

VFW Accordion Band, getting all set to play on street at Greeley, Colo.

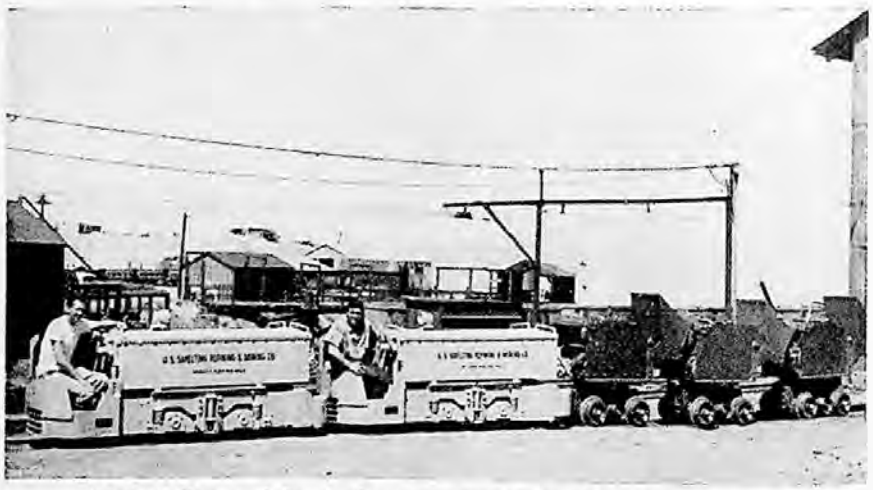
Lloyd E. Strong was advanced to the position of Stope Foreman on Aug. 1. He has worked as a miner at the Lark Section since December, 1949, spending thirteen months as leadman sinking 5815 incline.

Lloyd has been mining for the past 15 years, gaining a wide experience in Utah and Nevada mines. He operated the Yankee Mine near American Fork during World War II. He lives in American Fork with his wife Merle and their three children Gary, Judith and Joan.

* * *

Below, Clyde Gillam and Joe Anderson inspect two new Mancha Trammers and three new Eimco Mucking Machines recently purchased by the Company. They are scheduled to be placed in service in the 5728 area of the mine. Delivery of these three mucking machines makes six new mechanical muckers that have been placed in operation in the Lark Section this year.

Rapidly gaining popularity for its versatility in lifting equipment and materials around the Lark Mine yard is the Model 20 Hyster Fork Lift truck recently put into service. Donald Dansie is at the controls. Much manual lifting as well as use of the old gin pole in the yard has been made unnecessary by this machine.



Clyde Gillam and Joe Anderson on Lark's new Mancha Trammers. Mucking Machines at right.

UTAH'S LIEN LAW

The past few months there has been considerable discussion and controversy over Utah's Lien Law. During this time some 33,000 voters have been induced to sign an initiative measure to repeal the law. In all probability voters will be called upon to decide the issue in the November elections. We believe they will want to know the facts before making this important decision.

Utah's Lien Law, enacted by the State Legislature in 1947 and revised in 1948, permits the State to recover from estates of old age recipients who at death possess real property valued in excess of $300.00 assessed valuation or $750 cash value, the actual amount of public assistance that has been provided.

Recovery is made only after death of the recipient and spouse. They are both permitted to use the property during their lifetime. The only parties affected by the Lien Law are children or other heirs who have either been unable to provide financial aid or have permitted the State to support their aged relatives rather than support them themselves.

The Lien Law was enacted in 1947 and further tightened in 1948 to curb rising public assistance cases in a period of high prosperity. Old age assistance costs during the fiscal year 1947 rose to a high of 6.7 million dollars. Since the adoption of the Lien Law, the number of old age recipients has decreased 23.8 percent; while on the other hand, old age recipients in 7 other Mountain States has increased 23.4 percent. Old age recipients throughout the United States has increased 22.9% during the same period. In spite of this reduction in the number of old age recipients, Utah's old age assistance grants are now tenth highest in the Nation.

The reduction in the number of old age recipients resulting from the Lien Law and other restrictive measures has been an important factor in making it possible to grant increases to old age recipients. The average monthly payment has increased from approximately $40.00 in 1947 to approximately $53.00 in 1952.

Utah is one of 33 states that have adopted laws permitting recovery of public assistance paid to old age recipients from their estate. If the Lien Law is repealed, it is estimated that the welfare rolls would increase about 3500 or roughly 35%. Based on current monthly payments of approximately $53.00. This would increase the cost of old age assistance by more than 2.2 million per year.

Utah Lien Law Gets Support of Recipient

The Lien Law is being criticized by some who I think are not properly informed. As a recipient of Old Age Assistance, I have made a systematic study of the Welfare Plan and the Lien Law.

I think the Welfare Plan is good and functioning well. As to the Lien Law, I can't see how it can hurt anyone except the ruthless sons and daughters who want to push their parents on to the state and at their death inherit their homes. It does discourage this.

To the recipients, the law is a boon in that they may always live in their own homes and have up to $300 cash. They are protected from ambitious merchants who would take a mortgage on the home to insure payment on a television set or other luxury, knowing they could foreclose and take the home.

Another point is the more contented feeling of the recipient knowing that they are paying their way instead of being on charity. The law is a contract loan to the recipient and may be paid off clearing the property. Let's all vote to retain a law which is good in all its phases.

W. B. STILLINGER

This letter appeared in *The Deseret News* Forum of July 15, 1952.

"TOP-OF-THE-STOVE" LEMON CHIFFON PIE

Busy homemakers will appreciate the convenience of our "top of the stove" pie, so called because it need never see the inside of an oven. Perfect dessert to round out a warm weather supper of salad, rolls and coffee. Ideal to serve to special company—it can be made while the roast is cooking.

First off, make the crispy corn flakes crust according to directions. Altogether it will take about 15 minutes. While the crust is chilling, whip up the delicately delicious lemon chiffon filling. It has a creamy "spun sugar" melt-in-your-mouth quality that will be long remembered on these hot summer days. Reserve a little of the cereal crumb crust mixture to use as decoration on top of the pie. The result is a pie to delight family or friends.

Be sure to save the crust recipe because it is equally delicious with many other fillings. For instance, fill with strawberry ice cream and garnish with fresh strawberries and a little whipped cream for the richest, most exotic take-off on a strawberry "shortcake" you'll ever taste.

Or prepare a package of chocolate pudding according to directions on the package. Whip one cup heavy cream and spoon the pudding and whipped cream alternately into the crust. Then with a spatula, make several swirls through the pie filling. This pie is called Shadow Pie because its filling looks so mysterious all your friends will ask, "How did you make it?"

4 cups corn flakes — ¼ cup sugar
⅓ cup melted butter or margarine

* * * * *

1 tbls. cornstarch — ⅓ cup lemon juice
⅔ cup sugar — 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
1 cup water — ⅛ teaspoon salt
2 eggs, separated — 1 teaspoon gelatin
¼ cup cold water

Crush corn flakes into fine crumbs. Add sugar and butter; mix well. Press evenly and firmly around sides and bottom of pie pan saving two tablespoons for topping. Chill.

Combine cornstarch and one half of sugar; add 1 cup water. Cook in double boiler, stirring occasionally, until thickened and clear, and starch is thoroughly cooked. Beat egg yolks slightly, add lemon juice, rind and salt; add small amounts of hot mixture, return to double boiler and cook two minutes. Soak gelatin in ¼ cup cold water, dissolve in hot mixture; chill. Beat egg whites until frothy, add remaining sugar gradually and beat until thick; fold into cooked and partially congealed lemon mixture. Pour into crumb pie shell, sprinkle reserved crumbs over top. Chill until firm.

Yield: One 9-inch pie.

Rugged Fabrics Wash Well

"Rustic and rugged" describes some of the prettiest new materials for spring and summer. For example, take denim which now comes in ice cream colors—pretty as a party, yet as rustic and rugged when it comes to washing and wearing as the old faithful faded blues. There are tweedy denims, too, for extra fashion interest.

So, if you're planning a little home sewing, take a look at this new crop of washables. They can go practically anywhere—including a washer full of hot soapsuds—depending on the sort of patterns you choose.

Bathroom Tricks

A minimum of water for cleaning the bathroom is a good housekeeping rule. Take more soapsuds than water for washing down tile walls, wiping off sink and bathtub, and cleaning a tile floor. Rinse everything with a well-wrung-out cloth. You'll need less elbow-grease if your suds are thick, and the bathroom will dry quicker after such a "water-less" cleansing.

A LESSON IN SOCIALISM

A Letter from Thomas J. Shelly
(Teacher of Economics and History, Yonkers High School, Yonkers, New York)
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The Foundation for Economic Education, Inc.

As a teacher in the public schools, I find that the socialist-communist idea of taking "from each according to his ability," and giving "to each according to his need," is now generally accepted without question by most of our pupils. In an effort to explain the fallacy of this theory, I sometimes try this approach with the pupils:

When one of the brighter or harder-working pupils makes a grade of 95 on a test, I suggest that I take away 20 points and give them to a student who has made only 55 points on this test. Thus each would contribute according to his ability and—since both would have a passing mark—each would receive according to his need. After I have juggled the grades of all the other pupils in this fashion, the result is usually a "common ownership" grade of between 75 and 80—the minimum needed for passing, or for survival. Then I speculate with the pupils as to the probable results if I actually used the socialistic theory for grading papers.

First, the highly productive pupils and they are always a minority in school as well as in life—would soon lose all incentive for producing. Why strive to make a high grade if part of it is taken from you by "Authority" and given to someone else?

Second, the less productive pupils—a majority in school as elsewhere—would, for a time, be relieved of the necessity to study or to produce. This socialist-communist system would continue until the high producers had sunk—or had been driven down—to the level of the low producers. At that point, in order for anyone to survive, the "Authority" would have no alternative but to begin a system of compulsory labor and punishments against even the low producers. They, of course, would then complain bitterly, but without understanding.

Finally, I return the discussion to the ideas of freedom and enterprise—the market economy—where each person has freedom of choice, and is responsible for his own decisions and welfare.

Gratifyingly enough, most of my pupils then understand what I mean when I explain that socialism—even in a democracy—will eventually result in a living death for all except the "authorities" and a few of their favorite lackeys.

(Sumitted by Loran Creglow)

JULY INJURIES

Midvale Plant, U. S. Section and U. S. Fuel Company worked the month of July without a lost time injury.

Lark Section

While getting off the man train, a workman slipped and fell against the side of the drift, severely bruising his shoulder.

A workman was moving a pile of timber when a bundle of ties fell against his leg severely lacerating and dislocating his ankle.

Accidents Aren't Inevitable!

We often hear the saying about the fellow who falls victim to an accident—"Guess his number was up!"

But a lot of us know better. Accidents have causes and by eliminating these causes we can prevent injury and death to others.

If we think and talk about safety, we shall become more careful. At the same time each of us should strive to keep his workplace safe from hazards. In that way accidents and injuries can be prevented.

Surprising Facts

There are about 500,000 bald women in the U. S. and about 10,000,000 bald men. Red hair is usually inherited from the father's side. Snakes have an acute smelling system. The average American has three colds a year. Some of the new Paris styles call for over 40 yards of material in one dress. It is colder in New York City in January than it is in Iceland. Most shorthand champions are men. Most railroad grade crossing accidents happen Saturdays. Over 100,000,000 Americans take a daily bath.

New and Strange

"This job isn't so hard, but it's all new to me." That's how you may feel when you find yourself on an unfamiliar job.

In doing any job there are certain "knacks" and "wrinkles" that have been developed for doing it right. You will learn them from the Foreman, from other employees, and from your own observation.

If you feel a little confused at first, remember that the job will seem easier to do as soon as you "learn the ropes."

Trust In Safety—Not Chance!

Calvin Coolidge once said "Those who trust to chance must abide by the rules of chance. They have no legitimate complaint against anyone but themselves."

Put in other words, one might say—obey your safety rules—timber when you are supposed to and do everything possible to keep your workplace free from hazards.

The less you leave to chance, the safer you will be.

* * *

If we would quit studying history, and go ahead and study the future, we would be much better off.—*Chas. F. Kettering.*

SMELTING CO EMPLOYEE MAGAZINE

Published monthly by the Industrial Relations Department for the men and women of United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company and Affiliated Companies in Utah.

SAFETY RECORD

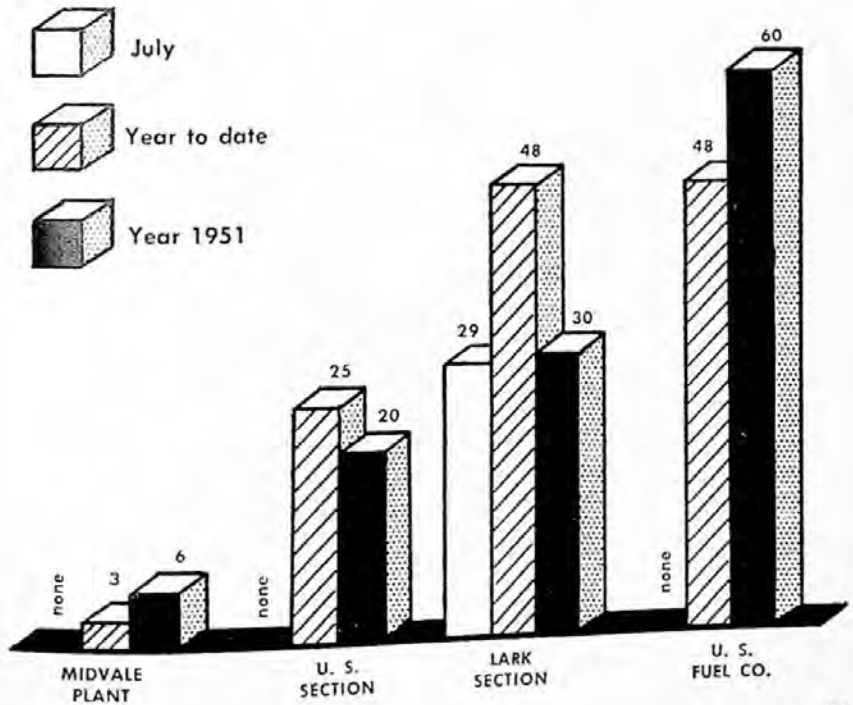
JULY, 1952

Number of Lost Time Accidents

	July	Year to Date
Midvale Plant	0	2
U. S. Section	0	11
Lark Section	2	27
U. S. Fuel Company	0	18

ACCIDENT BAROMETER

Rate per Million Man Hours



Worth Thinking About

WHAT'S YOUR SHARE OF $14.8 BILLION?

Many organizations and public finance authorities have shown that the proposed Federal budget for fiscal year 1953 can be reduced substantially. For example, the National Association of Manufacturers has prepared facts and figures which show clearly that the budget can be reduced from $85.4 billion to $70.6 billion.

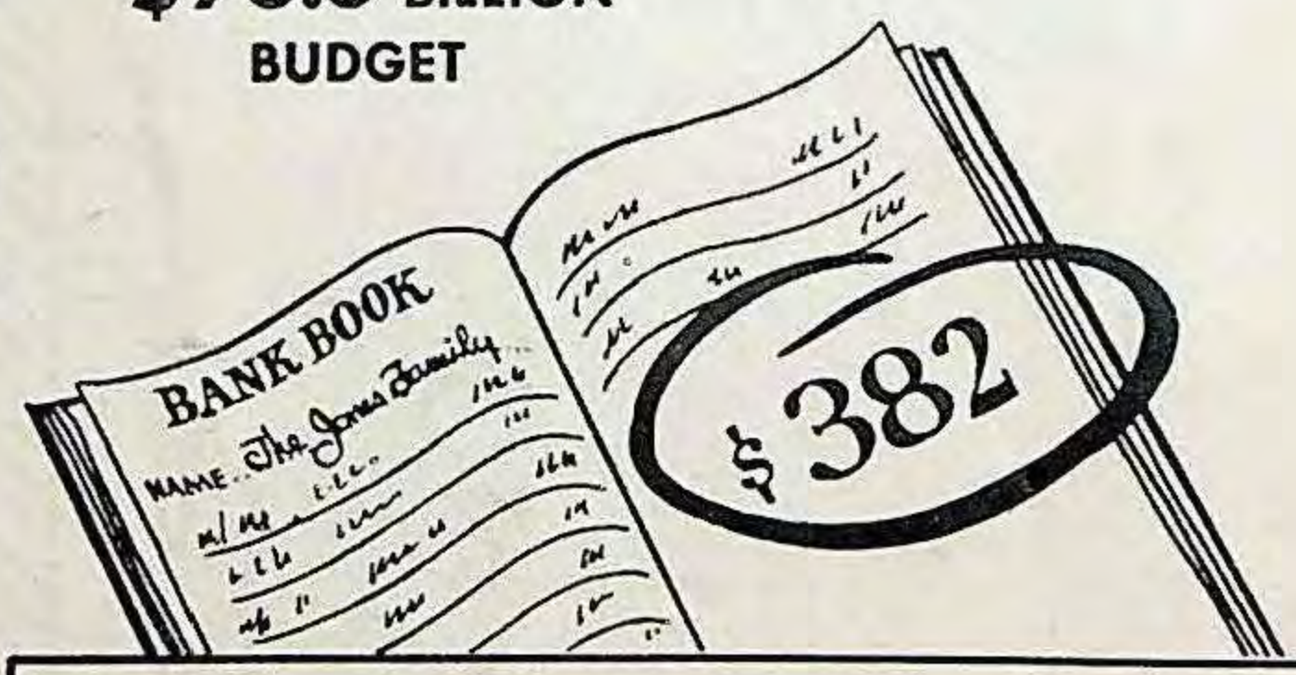
What would this saving mean to you and your family?

$85.4 BILLION PROPOSED FEDERAL BUDGET

$14.8 BILLION REDUCTION

Proposed by N. A. M.

$70.6 BILLION BUDGET



The proposed reduction would amount to $95.50 for every man, woman and child. In other words — $382 for a family of four.